TUESDAY, Jan. 16. The Senate met at the usual hour, Mr. President Warren in the chair. Mr. Cowles introduced a resolution pro-

posing that the Senate adjourn sine die on the 23d instant. Mr. Morehead moved to take up Mr.

Not agreed to. Mr. McClammy introduced a resolution in relation to the Cape Fear harbor. Re-

Also, a resolution in favor of W. H. High and others. Referred.

Mr. Brogden introduced a resolution de- tax. claring the rights of Senators on that floor, and complaining that his being cut off from a speech on vesterday by the motion to lay on the table, was depriving him of his privilege as a Senator and was "unjust, op-

pressive and wrong. Mr. Worth considered this as a most extraordinary resolution. He wanted to know if any Senator had ever been deprived of his privileges on that floor? Mr. Brogden explained that he had been

deprived of the right to explain on yesterday a resolution introduced by him on Saturday by a motion to lay on the table. Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that all these attempts to manufacture a cry of as a failure. persecution were ridiculous. Every Senator in introducing a resolution had an opportunity of explaining it, but when he devolved upon another Senator the duty of calling up such resolution and the matter was then sufficiently explained, no complaint could be made if the Senate should decide to listen to no harangue on the sub-

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, said that no Senator had been subjected to other than the rules of the Senate, and any resolution intimating a charge of injustice was a reflection on the presiding officer, for no injustice could be inflicted under the rules without the connivance of the President. - length the adoption of his substitute. This imputation on the presiding officer and the Senate was highly improper, and favored the original bill. he hoped Mr. Brogden would withdraw the

against the resolution. He concurred with Mr. Robbins, of Rowan. Mr. Brogden had suffered no wrong in being subjected to the rules of the Senate, and he could see no right on that floor the Senator from Wayne of North Carolina, on its third reading, becould have outside of the rules.

Mr. Gilmer drew attention to the fact it was taken up. that Mr. Brogden had the right (which he Sykes, colored, offered a substitute. failed to avail himself of) of being heard on tion on the President of the Senate. Mr. Brogden disclaimed any purpose

whatever to reflect on the President or the mer, and moved to lay the resolution on the matter of constitutional amendments.

This motion prevailed-21 to 10-a strict | stitution needed amendment in many parparty vote, except that Mr. Lehman voted | ticulars. The Conservatives had offered to | to table, explaining that he could not sub- call a convention. Republicans objected to scribe to any imputation of unfairness to- a majority call. A bill providing for a conwards any member of the Senate. SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to be entitled "an act concerning representation in the House of Representatives, being the special order, was put upon its second reading. Mr. Lehman moved to amend the second section, so as to provide for cumulative suf-

frage in lieu of the present majority system of representation. [The proposition was to give the right to any olector to give one candidate as many votes as there were candidates to be voted for in the county, or to divide his votes as he may deem proper.] Mr. L. entered into an explanation of the workings of the system he proposed to show that it was the true representative system. Mr. McClammy was in favor of the cumulative system, but it was new and he desired to see the experiment tried on a smal-

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, thought the preposed system would give minorities power over majorities. He preferred to give himself up to majorities.

posed to the cumulative system, but it was an innovation he would like to see tried on a smaller scale to see how it worked. Mr. Moore said the matter had been fully considered by the committee, and they were unanimously of the opinion that it would

not be wise to recommend the cumulative The question on Mr. Lehman's amendment resulted-yeas 3, nays 34.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill.

of figures based upon the United States census returns of 1870. by acclamation. On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were

suspended and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of 7 to 9. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872.

House was called to order at the usual Mr. Gregory announced that Mr. Lucas, of Hyde, had been detained from his seat by dangerous illness in his family.

Reports from various Standing Committees were submitted. By Mr. Ashe: A resolution in reference to the Penitentiary; calendar.

SPECIAL ORDER. up and considered.

gard to the debt of the State it was taken Lyon, Mabson, Morris, Morgan, of Mont-A lengthy debate took place, in which Messrs. Ashe. Stanford, Gregory, Strud- fax, Sykes, Tucker, of Craven, Willis, Wilwick, Jordan, Crawford, Tucker, (colored.) liamson and Young, of Wake-37. of Craven, and Heaton took part. The bill failed to pass its second reading.

sideration, and did not favor the bill. reconsideration. Mr. Durham urged the reconsideration and the passage of the bill as amended.

Another long debate ensued, pending ferred. which the House adjourned. recently on a railroad train that was to the Revenue bill. "snowed up" in Michigan. The passen-

gers bought all his books and used them for The latest discovered heir to one million dollars in England is George Kelly, of Halifax, who has been Jehu to the Black

Maria in that locality for a long time. SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17. The Senate met at the usual hour-Mr. President Warren in the chair. Mr. King introduced a bill to repeal chap. 44 of private laws of 1861.

Mr. McClammy, a bill to incorporate Sylvan Lodge, No. 160, F. A. M. Mr. Whiteside, a bill to make it the duty of the Attorney-General to report the de-

cisions of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cowles, a bill to create a finance committee in each county of the State. Mr. Murphy introduced a resolution in favor of Thomas B. Bailey.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The special order, the bill to promote im- lution to adjourn sine die on the 22d inst. The bill for the relief of E. Murrell, migration, was considered, the question be- The resolution was amended by proposing sheriff of Onslow county, passed their secing on the motion of Mr. Robbins, of Da- to adjourn on Wednesday, 31st instant, and vidson, to reconsider the vote by which the so passed unanimously. bill was rejected on its third reading. Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, thought the the commissioners of Robeson to adjust | The bill in relation to the fees of county bill had been fully discussed by the Senate and pay off the county debt. The bill officers was rejected on its third reading 21 and he did not propose to lead in another passed its third reading. debate on the question.

Mr. Mauney concurred with Mr. Rob- for the support of indigent idiots, lunatics, to amend the law of evidence.

drew his motion.

Mr. Moore advocated the reconsideration the negroes supported it, and feared no be compromised was taken up. competition in labor.

as the custodian of the views of the Re- P. Battle and Gen. Alfred Dockery, and publican party, and particularly of the coldrive out and supplant the negroes of the Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, urged the re-

consideration. He combatted the idea of the purpose of this bill being to drive out the negro. That notion, he said, emanated from interested demagogues whispered into Merrimon's resolution (introduced some the negro's ear. Mr. R. enlarged upon his days ago) on the question of adjournment. views as given in the previous report on The question recurred on the passage of

the bill on its third reading, and resultedveas 25, navs 22. Mr. Dargan introduced a bill to allow the Commissioners of Anson to levy a special

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

Honse called to order at the usual hour. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to the public debt

unfinished business of yesterday, its consideration was resumed. Mr. Sparrow advocated the motion. He said that if this Legislature should adjourn without taking action in this matter, he and the people too would regard this Legislature

Mr. Brown moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost The motion to reconsider was put to a vote and adopted.

The question recurred upon the passage Mr. Welch offered a substitute for the bill, authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to investigate and report the just and legal debt of the State, and to make settlement with the legitimate creditors of the State by the surrender of the

works of internal improvement. Mr. Welch supported in remarks of Mr. Withers opposed the substitute and On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the substitute was ordered to be printed and the whole Mr. Jones had no hesitation in voting matter made special order for to-morrow at

11 o'clock, a. m SPECIAL ORDER. The Senate bill to amend the constitution

ing the special order for this hour (11 a.m.) Sykes, colored, in his remarks in advofected, and he offered this measure as a of Mr. Martin, was laid on the table.

compromise, &c.

Mr. Justice favored the substitute. Mr. Sparrow said it seems that the Re-Mr. Morehead concurred with Mr. Gil- publicans were very hard to be suited in They had constantly declared that the concurrence of two-thirds was offered, and they refused their support to that. They (Republicans) then persuaded the people to vote down the convention measure, declaring that they would support the amendments if made by legislative enactment.

sing the amendments sought to be consummated. The greatest opposition to this bill was on account of the reduction of the number of Supreme and Superior court judges. Why was the increase ever made? Simply and solely to make places for party pets. Could the Republicans justify themselves before the people in refusing to make this | was adopted, and the bill passed its several reduction and save \$12,500 per year to the readings. tax-payers of the State? Three Supreme Court justices and nine Superior Court judges were ample, fully ample to meet the

ands of justice. Messrs. Hargrove and Williamson, colored, favored the substitute and opposed

In accordance with the resolution a call of the House was had and 116 members and the legislation of the general govern-Mr. Morehead could not say he was opanswered to their names. Messrs. Cope- ment towards the people of this State, since land, Chamberlain, Fisher and Phillips being the only members absent. On motion Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the previous question was called. The question recurred upon the substitute, which was rejected by a vote of yeas 38, nays 75. The original bill then passed

its third reading by the following ballot: Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Brooks, Bryson, Broadfoot, Cawthern, Carson, Clinard, Mr. Letham said it was a mere question Crawford, Currie, Dickey, Drake, Duckworth, Dunham, Furr, Gambrel, Garrason, Gatling, Gore, Gulick, Grayson, Gregory, The bill then passed its second reading Hampton, Henderson, Houston, Hinnant, Caldwell, Joyner, of Johnston, Joyner, of Pitt, Jordan, Kelley, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kelsey, Kincaid, Lassiter, Lucas, Luckey, Martin, Marler, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, McNeill, Mills, Mitchell, Nicholson, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Settle, Shull, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Strudwick, Tucker, of Iredell, Waring, Welch, Withers, Wilcox,

Womack, Woodhouse, Young, of Yancey, and York-76. NAYS-Bean, Brown, Bryant, of Halifax, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, Buxton, Collis, Darden, Dudley, Ellison, Faulkner, Fletcher, Goodwyn, Guyther, Harris, of Guilford, Harris, of Franklin, Hargrove, Hardy, Heaton, Johnston, of Edgecombe, The special order being the bill in re- Jones, of Northampton, Justice, Loftin, gomery, Morgan, of Wake. Newsome, Nisson, Page, Reavis, Robbins, Smith, of Hali-

> By Mr. Strudwick-A bill to amend Constitution of the State. Calendar.

Mr. Welch was opposed to any recon- land county. Referred. By Mr. Ashe-A bill to amend and ex-Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, favored the tend the charter of Cape Fear Lodge, I. O. O. F. Referred. By Mr. Ashe-A bill to aid in the con-

struction of a hospital in Wilmington. Re-The House, on motion of Mr. Ashe, re-A news vender made a good thing of it fused to concur in the Senate amendments lina, in their representative capacity, here-

and passed its several readings.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE. THURSDAY, Jan. 18. The Senate met at the usual hour, Mr. President Warren in the chair.

Mr. Lehman, by leave, explained his vote of vesterday against the immigration Mr. Dargan introduced a bill to prohibit trading after night in certain cases. Mr. Troy, a bill to repeal the act in rela-

ion to landlords and tenants. Mr, Linney, a resolution in relation to the State's representation in the U.S. Sen-

Mr. Linney moved to suspend the rules to put the resolution on its passage. Not agreed to. Mr. Merrimon called up his joint reso-

Mr. Norment called up the bill to allow

motion to reconsider on the table, but with- | have been refused admission to the State | resumed, it being the special order for 111 Asylums.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the rules and the passage of the bill. He thought it were suspended and his resolution provid- 25, which is as follows (the 24 previous the true means to build up the State. The | ing for the appointment of a commission to | sections being the machinery provisions of Republican party were in favor of it, and ascertain on what terms the State debt may the bill):

The committee on finance submitted a empowers them to visit New York to conbelieved the object of the bill was to services \$5 per day for a term not to exceed thirty days. The commission to report to the next Legislature. The amendment of the committee-the

substitute was adopted. The question then recurred on the passage of the resolution as amended. The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and it was rejected Mr. Jones moved to reconsider the vote

by which the resolution to raise a commisto postpone the consideration of the motion till to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Adopted. On motion of Mr. McClammy, the rules of time as the money received may be adwere suspended and the bill to authorize equate to. the commissioners of Brunswick county to issue bonds, passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. Jones the rules were

suspended, and the bill to provide for the was taken up and passed its second read-On motion of Mr. Robbins, of Davidfailed to pass its second reading, being the

was postponed till a quarter to 11 o'clock tained for that period. to-morrow, to allow time to fill certain blanks in the bill. On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the school bill was made the special order for to-

county of Cumberland, passed its second | months. On motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill for fied was then adopted. the regulation and better protection of the

ond reading under a suspension of the postponed till 11 o'clock to-morrow. The bill in relation to records of courts State's stock in various corporations and postponed till to-morrow.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1872.

The House was called to order at the usual hour. By Mr. Ashe: A bill in reference to the Cape Fear Navigation Company; referred. By Mr. Loftin: A bill to amend chapter 24, laws of 1865-'66; referred. On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the resolution raising a Joint select Committee of 5 to ary passed its several readings.

inquire into the management of the Penitentiary was taken up and passed its several readings. On motion of Mr. Dickey, the Senate a motion to indefinitely postpone, which cacy of the substitute said he had voted for | bill to empower County Commissioners to took precedence of the motion to lay on the the pending bill on its second reading with extend the time for the settlement of table. The resolution was clearly a reflect a hope that a compromise could be ef- county taxes was taken up and, on motion

> On motion of Mr. Drake, Senate bill to incorporate the town of Whitaker was taken the Little Coharie Draining Company. up and passed its several readings. On motion of Mr. Johnston, a bill to provide for the publication of the act to alter the Constitution of the State was taken

After a long and rambling debate and the rejection of several hundred amendments and substitutes, the previous question was called, a substitute giving the advertisement to the Weekly Sentinel, Carolinian and Era, was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Loftin, the rules were suspended and the bill was put on its third Now this mode is being resorted to and yet | reading. Again a number of motions and we find the Republicans are solidly oppo- and amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed its third reading. On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Iredell, the Senate bill to provide for the service of process issuing from courts of justices of the peace in civil causes where one or more of the defendants reside out of the county in which the action is brought, was taken up. The substitute reported by the committee

> SPECIAL ORDER. The chair announced the special order, to-wit: The bill in regsrd to the debt of the State. The question recurred upon the ation was resumed.

substitute offered by Mr. Welch vesterday. The following is the substitute: WHEREAS, The results of the late war ment towards the people of this State, since that unfortunate period have destroyed at that unfortunate period have destroyed at the people of the State of the property of the State of the property of the State of the property of the State of the people of this State, since the people of this State that the people of the states of the people of the people of the people of the states of the people and thereby so impoverished the State as to render it highly impracticable and Carried. ruinous for the people to fully discharge the obligations which they had contracted before that time; and, whereas, irresponsible Legislatures since the adoption of the hibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Ante-war bonds, AYES-Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, present Constitution, without the concur- the church at Pleasant Plains, Columbus rence of the tax payers proper of the county, was taken up and passed its second State, have foisted upon the people of the State additional enormous obligations, thereby rendering impossible what before would have been ruinous; and, whereas, millions of the people's money have been Johnston, of Buncombe, Johns, Jones, of extracted from the treasury of the State through fraud and collusion; and, whereas but a small portion of this money has been returned to the people in the internal improvements, of the State or otherwise,

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North railroads, canals and other public improve- slightest nervous excitement.

and since the war. and canals and other improvements bears to the ascertained aggregate claims held against the State in consideration of the surrender on their part of all claims held

by them against the State. Sec. 4. That the people of North Caroby solemnly protest against any other com-On motion of Mr. Maxwell, the bill to promise of their public liabilities than that change the county of Sampson from the 4th set forth in the above sections in this act, complexion of Desdemona, such a radiant conto the 5th Judicial district, was taken up and further declare that no other claims held by any party or parties against the

> Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification. On motion of Mr. Loftin, the matter nnmorrow at 11 a. m.

inst., was taken up and adopted by a vote of yeas, 94; nays, 0.

SENATE. FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1872.

The Senate met at the usual hour. Mr. President Warren, in the Chair. On motion of Mr. Allen, the rules were suspended and the bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the town of Magnolia, and

ond and third readings. The bill in relation to mandamus passed its third reading.

Mr. Cook introduced a bill to provide Mr. Olds introduced a bill entitled an act bins, and would therefore move to lay the deaf and dumb and blind, where they The consideration of the School bill was

The question was on the adoption of sec.

"Sec. 25. No aid shall be given to any school from the public school fund, unless bill as a substitute. The substitute names it shall be taught at least four months and Price, colored, followed in opposition to bill as a substitute. The substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp the bill. He did not consider Mr. Moore as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp the bill. He did not consider Mr. Moore as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute. The substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp that the bill as a substitute names as the commission as the publican party, and particularly of the colored people, on this subject. He (Price) or the colored people, on this subject. He (Price) or the colored people, on this subject. He (Price) or the colored people, on this subject. He (Price) or the colored people, or this subject. He (Price) or the colored people or the colored people, or this subject. He (Price) or the colored people or the colore

> attendance of sixty four, taught ten months, shall receive \$300. Mr. Cowles moved to amend as follows: school district fail to co-operate in sustainsion on the public debt was defeated, and the school district shall be entitled to its and we cannot relieve ourselves of the burproportion of the public school fund and den it imposes. may have a school taught for such length

Mr. Robins, of Rowan, offered the following substitute as an amendment: "Sec. 25. For the support of each school which shall be maintained for the period of fame and credit of the State demand and publication in certain newspapers of the four months there shall be allowed from the condition of the people may justify. bill to amend the Constitution of the State | the public school funds the sum of two dol- | We owe a heavy debt with a large amount lars for each scholar, estimating their num- of interest due and unpaid, and have to ber according to the average attendance for | make provision for our State government. four months; and no aid shall be given That is one view of the picture; the reverse son, the further consideration of the bill from said fund to any school not main- is, we have about \$120,000,000 of property Mr. Cowles' amendment was adopted-

20 to 11. The question now recurred on the substitute of Mr. Robbins, of Rowan. Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, agreeing to On motion of Mr. Troy, the rules were modify his amendment by providing that maintain the government, and then pay suspended, and the bill to incorporate the one dollar be given to schools held two the interest on our debt according to our Brothers Manufacturing Company of the months and two dollars for schools held four contract. A proposition to raise one year's

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange, public libraries of the State passed its section the further consideration of the bill was Inaction seems to be the watchword. It A message was received from the House inactivity with regard to this interest. I announcing its concurrence in the Senate am satisfied, sir, that those who urge this destroyed by fire during and since the war amendments, with certain exceptions of a policy are actuated by what they consider passed its second reading and was then verbal character, to the revenue bill. The patriotic motives, but in an humble way, I Senate concurred in the report of the Conference committee.

> defeating the bill in reference to the fees of lamentable consequences. county officers, and to make the motion the Gentlemen are alarmed at the magnitude special order for a day certain. The motion was adopted.

> the act to clange the constitution passed change goes, it is well enough, though its third reading. suspended and a series of resolutions to en- retire mare than \$6,000,000 of our debt. quire into the management of the Penitenti- But we should remember, sir, that for the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1872. led to order at the usua

By Mr. McNeill: A bill conferring power on County Commissioners in certain cases. By Mr. Maxwell-A bill incorporating

Reports were received from the Directors of the Insane Asylum, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, giving salaries of different officers, read and appropriately disposed of. A report from the Board of Directors of the penitentiary in regard to the same matter was received and read. A communication from the Agricultural

passed by that body, was received and Mr. Justice arose to a question of privil- | the chief features of this bill. ege in regard to the printing of the act amending the Constitution. He thought the Shelby Banner, though a filthy sheet. should be paid for publishing the act, and he thought the two papers published in Rutherfordton should also be paid for it .-Here the House had given the advertisement to the Sentinel, a paper that never

very little better, &c. Mr. McAfee said that if Mr. Justice asserted that the proprietors and publishers the issuing of the bonds so that no future of the Shelby Banner were not gentlemen, he (Mr. Justice) gave utterance to that which had no foundation in truth, &c.

being the unfinished business, its consider-The question recurred upon Mr. Welch's substitute. After some debate the motion to postpone was put to a vote and rejected. Mr. Rankin moved to amend so as to

Mr. Nicholson moved to postpone until had been overtaken by clamity, would next Monday. Carried. On motion of Mr. Shull, the bill to pro-

reading. Throw in Reinforcements. The Citadel of Life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely in- War Bonds for vested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspensia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and Bonds issued un-

wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a Carolina do enact, that the Governor of low temperature, and requires wholesome Post-war bonds the State is hereby empowered and author- stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's ized to appoint three discreet and able per- | Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which sons as commissioners on the part of this quickens the action of the secretive organs, and State, whose duty it shall be at once to as- brings out the latent vitality of the system, certain and estimate the State's interest in without creating any febrile symptoms, or the

The great Vegetable Tonic is not recom-Sec. 2. That the commissioners to be mended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and the bonds issued from the Treasury during rible enemy of human life is not disease itself, may at least hope so. but the weakness which affords it an opportu-Sec. 3. That when these facts shall have nity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. compromise which affords some assurance cannot ignore the legitimate consequences been ascertained the said commissioners Remember that Stamina, Vital Energy—the that our creditors are willing to accede to of such inaction. Will our successors as-North Carolina in such proportion as the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In aggregate interest of the State in railroads other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's Bitters.

rying off the vitiated bile without the aid of Calomel, or any mineral medicine, Simmons' Liver Regulator is entirely vegetable and harmless, and ought to be taken by every one.

upplied by His Blackness, the Moor of Venice, o the fair ladies of Italy. It was the lovely trast to his own, that won his heart; and sooth to say, every man of discernment considers a State of North Carolina shall ever be paid thing in woman." Now this is a charm which can be acquired. There is a healthful and odoriferous toilet article, known everywhere as HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which literally transfigures a cloudy or sallow skin, suffusing the discolored face, neck, arms and besom with der consideration, was postponed until to a soft, pearly tinge, and imparting to the suron motion of Mr. Loftin, the Senate like the sticky enamels, or contracting them, resolution adjourning sine die on the 31st and thus obstructing perspiration, like the all impurities and wonderfully improves its texture. This peculiarity is particularly appreciated by our rural belles, who find that the coarseness and roughness, which country air is apt to engender, are speedily removed from their faces, hands and arms, by this delightful

preparation. My FRIEND, stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchia and ung diseases it has never been equalled. Sold by druggists.

94-d1weod&w jan 17 Greeley's race for the Presidency may be considered one of the lost races. After the election the "latter Franklin" will know more about "beats" than any other farm

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Bebt. MR. SPEAKER:-Questions of finance are not attractive; they are uninviting and tion which their consideration demands. of tweuty-five or more pupils with an aver- enliven the prospect; and indeed our finan- us. Let us recognize it gentlemen, and act school of eighty scholars, with an average | inclined to turn from their contemplation | the ordinary expenses of this government. Mr. Cowles moved to amend as follows:

Provided that if the citizens of any

Speaker, we have a duty to perform in relation to these affairs which the cannot avoid—though ever so disagraphile and could make it: embarrassing. Our position as representaing a school as provided for in this section, tives of the people is full of responsibility

The question "what shall be done concerning the interest on the State debt," is of the greatest importance to us, to the public creditors and to the people and we should approach the subject with a determination to take such action as the good which must first subsist a million of citizens; secondly, support the government, and finally afford means to meet our obligations, if possible. Our income is insufficient for all these purposes. We all agree that we cannot subsist the people, interest by taxation has already been de-Mr. Robbins' amendment as thus modi- feated in this house; and many Senators have, I understand, expressed an unwillinguess to levy any tax for this purpose. is proposed to pursue a course of masterly must presume to dissent from their conclusions, and to express my apprehensions Mr. Moore moved to reconsider the vote that the policy indicated may eventuate in

of the debt, and seek to reduce the principal by an exchange of bonds for stock in The bill to provide for the publication of our railways. So far as this proposed exhardly calculated to accomplish what is de-On motion of Mr. Troy, the rules were sired, and at best we cannot by this means present we have nothing to do with the terest "promptly."

ascertained by these reductions, so it is neand to ask our creditors to fund their bonds, Convention, transmitting certain resolutions | receiving therefor, new bonds for smaller amounts and bearing only a low rate of interest in the immediate future. Such are

Another distinguishing feature is that I propose in the last section to levy special 000, now it is about \$125,000,000. We taxes to pay the interest, and have so word- raise about \$1,000,000 for State and county ed the bill as to make the amount of tax to depend entirely on the amount of interest. So that if no bonds are exchanged no tax times as much. will be levied; and the tax to be laid at all times by the Auditor without further legis- the hundred dollars. New York raises told the truth, and to the Era, which was lation. By this means I incorporate the \$2 46 on the hundred dollars!! or more pay the interest into the contract created by

Under this bill, the interest, whatever it the bonds-and in this year no tax is to be has characterized our action until it is levied for this interest,

We state to the world that because of a in our borders that "lawful taxation conlong and unsuccessful struggle for our in- sists alone in depriving a citizen of his propdependence, accompanied by all the mis- erty for the public good," and that "to take General Assembly instead of the Governor. | meet our obligations and we offer as reason- under the forms of the law. able compromise as any honest debtor who propose to his creditors. We propose by this means to reduce our debt as follows:

less 2,794,000 issued for stock in N. C. R. R., together with accrned inter-\$6,764,200 to be 3,382,100

Internal Im-1,511,550 to be 755,775 and interest. der Funding acts and inter-

4.883.784 to be 1.465.025 less Convention bonds and Special tax bonds with interest.

appointed by the Governor, as provided in | Consumption-that field being left open to the | dred thousand dollars, | bearing interest | be an error to leave our finances exactly as the above section, are authorized to ascer- concocters of preparations which can not by until 1875 at 2 per cent first five years; we found them in 1870, with the debt untain the debt contracted by the State an- any possibility reach the lungs! but as a spe- thereafter, three per cent., and so on up to changed, save increased by the additional terior to the war, as well as the amount cific for the constitutional and physical weak. 7 per cent., and then for 22 years at 8 per interest. This is not what the country deactually expended for the legitimate pur- ness which invite pulmonary disease, it is lit- cent-making the average interest six per manes of us-it is not satisfactory to our poses which appropriations were made of erally infallible. The most insidious and ter- cent. Would this offer be accepted? We constituents,

are hereby empowered and authorized to life-principle, or whatever you may choose to similar terms. And I believe sir, it can be semble under other circumstances than Mr. Sparrow moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Withers occupied the floor in support of the motion, and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Broadfoot—A bill to incorporate the causes of disease and death, is the gard and other improvements to the parties asport of the bill.

Constitution of the State. Calendar.

By Mr. Broadfoot—A bill to incorporate the causes of disease and death, is the gard death, is the gard of health, it is the garrison of the safe under other circumstances than demonstrated to the bondholders that it those that exist to-day? Will the condition of the State of and other improvements to the parties aspect of the safe under other circumstances than demonstrated to the bondholders that it those that exist to-day? Will the causes of disease and death, is the garrison of the safe under other circumstances than demonstrated to the bondholders that it those that exist to-day? Will the causes of disease and death, it is the garrison of the safe under other circumstances than demonstrated to the bondholders that it those that exist to-day? Will the causes of disease and death, it is the garrison of the safe under other circumstances than demonstrated to the bondholders that it those that exist to-day? Will the causes of disease and death, it is the garrison of the causes of disease and death, it is the garrison of the causes of disease and death, it is the garrison of the causes of disease and death, it is the causes of disease and death, is the causes of diseas eredit," on our good faith, If they should Will they be less latitudinous in their conplace confidence on our integrity and in struction of constitutional obligations? The Carolina Messenger, A PEREECT RENOVATOR of the system, car- the State they would not hesitate to make more indifferent to unpopularity than we Delicate Creatures.-This is the phrase average of ten per cent on their invest | 1869; but should we fail to perform this

interest. I say we have begun a new ca- pudiation fraught with harm? Will it not Speech of Mr. S. A. Ashe, of New Hano- reer of prosperity. Why all the bank char- bring mortification, pain, humiliation? Our yer, in the House of Representatives ters that we pass? Because there is simon the Bill Concerning the Public ply money seeking an investment. Why contrivance to degrade us, that they might all these charters of Internal Improvement companies that we grant? Because there | while bowing to their superior force, have is simply capital seeking investment-our thus far defeated their machinations and are ill calculated to engage that close atten- receipts from "corporations" was, in 1868, preserved our honor. And now shall we about \$8,000, it was last year \$14,000, this more during the term. A school of twen- perplexing as to be almost repulsive. View | we stand like Pennsylvania. That State four months, shall receive \$50. A school | we discern a cheerful gleam of light to dawning upon us. A glorious future awaits | us not follow blindly where others lead; nor | It is written in plain language for the general age attendance of eighteen or more, contin- cial condion and the details of our State accordingly. But, sir, we have saved ned eight months, shall receive \$100. A indebtedness are so complicated that we are enough to pay this interest by retrenching the applause, even should we receive the contemplating marriage, and having the least with dismay and disgust. And yet, Mr. I desire to submit a carefully prepared table

=1	\$520,978 49 \$375 000 6 \$895,978 47	0	\$375 000	19	\$520,978	22	\$1,267,299	98	\$715,231	96	\$552,067	Total \$552,067 96 \$115,231 26 \$1,267,299 22
1 8	424,498	8	188,000 00	33	236,498 35	22	364,256 22	29	989,788	98	124,467 98	Public Institutions
č	220,498 35	8	90,000 00	35	130,498	2	99.388	29	78,188	3	91,900	IOT D. & D. & BEHU
ŏ	76,000	8	38,000	8.7	1870 to 1871	8	95.600	81		3	27 000	
0	128,000 00		60,000 00	- 85	1870 to 1871, 68,000,00 F'r 12 m.Jn.	88	166,267 38	281		88	66,267 38	e Asylum
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4	200,000		154,000	2		61	76,607 61	215	14,742	912	1.864 91	Ordinary Expenses
. B	184,866		90,000 00	8		£		10	46,880	32	128,444	Ordinary Expenses
33	56,274		20,000	200		5		25 to	34,505	28	34,682	Printing
	\$182,949		\$65,000	:=;	\$117,949 17	8	\$352,539	-3	40	6	\$191,102	al Assembly
1 10 2 5 3 8 8	or 2 years or 1870, 1870	6 2 2 6 C	xpens or flsc ear endi eptemb	074 TO THE	Expendi- Expenditu-Expenditu- Expenditu- Expenditu- Expenditures for rest for rest for 2 yrs tures for expenses expenses fiscal year fiscal year from Sept. fiscal year for fiscal year for fiscal year for maken ending ending 39, 1868, to sep tember Sep t	. De 57. 18	res for 2; from Se 30, 1868. Septem 30, 187	er er	Expendires facely ending Septem 30, 1870	er ar	fiscal ye fiscal ye ending Septem 30, 1869	

From this table, it appears we have reduced our ordinary expenses to a satisfaction signed at Washington on 23d February, 1871, the ratifications whereof were exchanged tory point. Indeed, sir, the estimated ex penses for this year, which I am satisfied principal of the debt other than to ascertain it, and then if possible to arrange it upon our Legislature. We may well be that the manner of the cloud ever discovered. with reference to our ability to pay the in- proud of such a record. Our constituents emigrate from the dominions of one to those of annot withhold their applause at our suc-In ascertaining what the debt is, I sup- cessful efforts to reduce these expenses of pose we are justified in declaring that no their government. They cannot fail to ap- upon by the Governments of the respective bond issued under authority of the convention of 1868 is valid, since that was a revotion of 1868 is valid, since that was a revo- meed of praise for what we have accomlutionary body entirely unknown to the plished in their behalf. Let them but com- to May 13, 1870, been naturalized as a British laws and constitution of this State, called pare our estimated expenses for 1872 with subject, may at any time before August 10, by Congress to give us a new constitution the actual dishursements for 1869, 170, and 1872, and any British subject, who, at the date the actual disbursements for 1869-'70, and And I suppose that justice to our real credthey cannot avoid the conclusion that we ren within the United States, may, at any time itors would require us to declare that the have faithfully redeemed our pledges. Re- before May 12, 1872, publicly declare his respecial tax bonds are no part of our debt. trenchment and reform have been our But we cannot pay the interest on our debt | watchword, and right well have we fulfilled | our promises. I hazard nothing in saying Annex A. cessary to make an offer of compromise, that our State government is to-day less expensive and more economically adminis-

tered than any other in America. Permit me for a moment to institute a comparison between North Carolina and the State of New York. Our property, real | Court: if the declarant be beyond the territoand personal in 1861, was about \$250,000,- ries of the United States, it shall be made in purposes, or about one dollar per capita .-New York raises \$11 85 per capita, eleven Our per cent. tax is about 8) cents on

tax and the raising the necessary funds to than three times as much as we do. The property of New York State is assessed at \$1,860,000,000, with a revenue of 50,000,-General Assembly can repeal or modify the | 000. What are our taxes compared with theirs? I repeat, sir, by our economy and reform The bill in regard to the debt of the State | may be will have to be raised—but no great- we have brought our expenses down to a minions, in triplicate, in the presence of any er amount can possibly be collected than is creditable point. But let the good work be officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of absolutely necessary to meet the interest on continued hereafter with that zeal which | Her Majesty." pressed on the memory of every official with-

> But, to return, sir, to the subject under discussion, because of our large reduction of the expenses of the government, we can the more easily raise the \$130,000 interest on the proposed bonds. And, sir, thus after a careful examination of the subject and of our resources, it seems to me that this interest may thus be provided for according to the terms of the constitution ized within the United States, and who desire to without taxing the people beyond their power of endurance. Having made these remarks, sir, perhaps I should add nothing

the course of inaction proposed to be pursued in reference to this subject. I fear it is an error. The leading events of 1871 are still fresh in our memory; and if conservative members are committed to any action it is to arrange this interest, one of the British Judicial, Diplomatic or Con-But, even if this were not so, the constitution is not silent as to our duty in the premises, and for that reason we are about to H. B. M. Consul for North and South Carolina. ask the people to strike out the clause imposing this duty from the constitution. If 3,557,700 to be 889,425 we feel at liberty not to perform this duty, why ask that the constitution be altered in \$6,492,325 this particular? But even were the con-Say six millions, (6.500,000,) five hun- stitution silent on the point, still it would

Gentlemen are fearful of imposing the We have already received proposals of tax necessary to raise the interest. They

the compromise. In fact capitalists could are? Will not the same motives that well afford to buy North Carolina bonds at prompt our course also operate with equal present quotations for the purpose of ex- force upon each succeeding Legislature? changing them, and by doing so would In our inaction we follow only the preceunder the proposed arrangement receive an dent set by the corrupt Legislature of ment, and on maturity of the new bond's unpleasant duty the next Assembly would realize an additional fifty per cent | would have two precedents to follow-one increase on their original capital. This is Radical-one Conservative. Will they in a sufficient inducement, and we might ex- the face of these precedents, and uncompect the exchange with reasonable confi- mitted to such a course as we are by our dence. But, sir, can the people afford to legislative, address, dare to incur the odium pay the taxes necessary to meet the interest of levying this tax? No, sir. If we fail to on the proposed bonds? Without doubt, adjust our finances, it is highly improbable It is not questionable. Remember the that any future Legislature will take cognibonds issued because of the North Carolina | zance of the subject. Future Legislatures | railroad will not be exchanged for new will not deviate from the road we mark bonds; they will either be exchanged for out—and this road leads to repudiation stock, or the holders will retain them, rely- utter, entire, unequivocal repudiation! ing on the dividends of that road for their | There is no escape from this conclusion. interest, and on the stock itself for their Now is public opinion prepared for repudiprincipal in 1883, when the bonds fall due, ation? If we fail to act, we are responsi-We will have to raise only \$130,000 until the for it, and will your constituents sustain 1875, and then \$65,000 additional for each you in such a course? Are the people of succeeding term of five years until 1900. honest old North Carolina so changed in This would be no great burden to our sentiment as to accept such a deplorable people. We have, say \$120,000,000 of result without a murmur of dissatisfaction? property, 60 per cent. of our property in These are questions that demand your 1861; it yields about four and a half per earnest consideration. But even if it were receipts is \$76,000,000. From this large pute-even if the deady influences of our amount can we not contrive to save one corrupt State and Federal Governments have dollar in 500 of gross receipts, and appro- been successful in destroying the healthy priate it to sustain the credit of the State? tone of public sentiment, yet we as Repre-And in this connection, gentlemen must sentatives would be inexcusable should A blood-thirsty individual named Gray not overlook that the burdens of govern- we yield to the assumed popular wishhas introduced a bill into the California ment have been lightened, and that the should we pander to a perverted public Legislature, providing that each city, at its State is again on the road to prosperity, opinion. We have grave duties to perform own expense, shall "bury the indigent both of which causes operate to improve -the chief of which is, "to take care that our ability to raise this small amount of the State receive no detriment." Is not re-

enemies have invented contrivance after exult and glory in our abasement, but we, consent to such a course as naturally-almost inevitably-leads to our degredation? No. sir, let us avoid this danger if possible. If we have influence and political power, consent tacitly to a course we cannot ap- reader, and is illustrated with numerous En prove, but let us rather act so as to merit gravings. All young married people, or those condemnation of our constituents. Let us impediment to married life, should read this propose every reasonable compromise be- book. It discloses secrets that every one should fore we accept repudiation, and thus retain be acquainted with; still it is a book that must the proud consciousness of having per- be locked up and not lie about the house. It formed our duty to future generations as will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents

There is no use making preparations for street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATEin 1876. The Second Adventists are going No matter what may be your disease, before you to spoil all the fun and smash up the world

BRITISH

Naturalization Notice.

WHEREAS, by the 2d Section of the Naturalization Act 1870 (23 Vict. cap. 14) it is provided that "where Her Majesty has entered into a convention with any fereign State to the effect that the subjects or eitizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects, may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the convention, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration such person shall be re-regarded as an atien, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as afore-

"A declaration of alienage may be made as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of any justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any judge of any court of civil of criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by iaw, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose.

If out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the Diplomatic or Consular service of Her Majesty." AND WHEREAS, such convention was entered into by Her Majesty with the United States of America, on the 13th of May 1870, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Lordon on the 10th August, 1870; and on the 17th day of August, 1870, Her Majesty, by Order in Coun-

cil, did declare that a convention had been entered into, to the effect that the subjects or citizens of those States who had been naturalized as British subjects might divest themselves of their stotus as such subjects. on the 4th May, 1871 AFTER RECITING that by the second article of the said first convention it the other party, of their naturalization and the resumption of their native allegiance, might be made and publicly declared, should be agreed citizen of tae United States who had previously

ing an instrument in writing, substantially in the form hereunto appended, and designated as "Such renunciation by an original citizen of the United States of British nationality shall, within the territories and jurisdiction of the presence of any Court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the Clerk or Prothonotary of any such duplicate, before any Diplomatic or Consular officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the Court or officer in whose presence it was | Dr. Fowler's Compound Lxtract, and by giving made: the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Department of State. "Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the decla-

nunciation of such naturalization by subscrib-

rant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace; if elsewhere, in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any Judge of civil or crimi-nal jurisdiction, of any Justice of the Peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declaration is, to administer an oath for any judicial or ANNEX (A.) "I. A. B., of (insert abode) being originally a citizen of the United States of America (or a British subject) and having become naturalized

within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject, (or as a citizen within the my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States (or British subject(. (Signed) Made and subscribed before me. -

(insert country or other subdivision, and State, province, colony, legation or consulate,)
this —— day of ——, 187—. (Signed) Instice of the Peace (or other title.") Now THEREFORE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all British subjects within the States of North and South Carolina, who have become natural resume their allegiance as British subjects, to make the declaration in the form prescribed before the 12th May, 1872. ALTHOUGH the Supplemental Convention of the 23d of February last only requires that American citizens who have been naturalized as

more, but I cannot refrain from alluding to British subjects shall make the Declaration of Renunciation before a United States Court of United States, yet it is necessary, to meet the requirements of the British Act of Parliament, that the Declaration shall also be made before sular officers mentioned in the 3d Section. No FEE will be levied for receiving these De-BRITISH CONSULATE,

CHARLESTON, December, 1871. ALEX. SPRUNT, British Vice Consul Wilmington, N. C. 81-2&16-feb6&21-march6&21ch

TURPENTINE AXES. We have now on hand, and receiving by ev ery Steamer, a large assortment of our Cele

JOHN DAWSON"

TURPENTINE AXES and all kinds of Hardware and Agricultura Implements. For sale at our usual low prices DAWSON, TEEL & HENNING.

MODEL NEWSPAPER. PUPLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. AT GOLDSBORO', N. C. IMPROVED AND ENLARGED! A Newspaper of the Present Times, Intended for the people now on Earth, including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants,

folks, and the wives, sons and daughters of all ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR! SIX COPIES ONE YEAR FOR ST Every new subscriber receives, as A GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP of NORTH CAROLINA, containing also a weeks commanding the defendant, William H. Calendar, and the time of holding Superior Courts in every County throughout the

THE MESSENGER is pre-eminently a readable

State. ____ North Carolinian Should be With-out this Map.

Family Paper, (now in its 7:h volume,) and, as a vehicle of news, has always held the first rank among Southern journals. Its news on every topic of interest—political, literary, social, do-nestic and foreign—is always fresh, abuundant, various and accurate, comprising the whole cir-cle of current intelligence, always rendered with such promptitude and spirit, that the paper has a large and increasing cir AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION. THE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democent. net income or \$5,400,000. Now onefortieth of this income is all we would relardened the hearts of our people and rendered them indifferent to their good so puire, or say the annual value of our entire, dered them indifferent to their good re- wide range, touches upon a great variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public apinfor on all topics which engage public attention.
It gives conspicuous prominence to State news

and market reports. Canvassers Wanted in Every County. Send your money in Post Office orders letters containing money. JULIUS A. BONITZ, Address Editor and Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR. Being a private instructor for married persons, or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce

place yourself under the care of any one of the QUACKS-native and foreign-who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life. Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications by mail or at his office, No. 41 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

Medical Discovery of the Age.

Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract!

FOR THE CURE OF Scrofula, Syphilis, Liver Complaint. Constipation, Chronic Rheumatism, Diseuse of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all

Blood Impurities. We offer to the American public a new and valuable remedy for the above mentioned diseases. Fowler's Compound Extract is composed of the best medicines known to Ma'erla Medica It is perfectly pure in all its ingre lents, being composed of several well known articles univer sally used by the best Physicians; each of which in combination, supplies what experience has shown to be wanting when singly employed, but the result of patient investigation, requiring time, labor and skill, so as to give the public a genuine article, which they can rely upon, and in place of the worthless and dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country; and therefore enables us to warrant Fowler's Compound Extract to be the most perfect curative for diseases

seat in the blood-diseases which have been treated vainly for years. If the blood alone is purified, in most cases health and happiness will

soon return. Dr. Fowler's Compound acts es-

pecially upon the virus in the blood, causing in

eye clear and sparkling, and the whole human organization becomes healthy. Of all diseases which flesh is helr to, none bring so much misery, moral and physical, as Syphilis. To all so afflicted we can truly say this remedy will help you. Two articles found by experience to be peculiarly efficacious for this disease are

it a fair trial, it will cure you. We speak with much confidence of Dr. Fowler's Compound, because we know what it is composed of, and what it will do. We know Dr. Fowler well, who is a physician of known repute. standing second to none in the country, of long experience, an honorable man, who, having a reputation for character, as well as ourselves. would never allow a medici e to go before the public without merit. And we say of this Com-

contained in this compound. We ask you to try

pound, if taken according to directions, after a fair trial, it will do all we claim for it. We offer it as a new discovery, which it certainly is-a genuine article for Scrofula, Sypt.ii is, and all blood impurities, and knowing the

113 Liberty St., New York City.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

Wilmington, N. C. ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

MCILHENNY & WRIGHT,

SUCCESSOR TO BROWN & ANDERSON. DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS, &c. SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL AGES.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. The Premiums for the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair together with several Special Premiums contracted by and furnished by this House.

the 17th day of February next, before the door of the Court House in Wilmington, offer for now occupied by said Newkirk, lying ou the sound and Bann Inlet Creek, adjoining the lands of William Mott, Daniel McClammy. Benjamin Mott, Slephen Sneeden and others. Terms of sale—One-third cash and the bal-

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court

of New Hanover, made upon the petition of John Colville, Administrator of Thomas L.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

SUPERIOUR COURT-BLADEN COUNTY. Sabina Beatty, William Beatty, Elijah

Commissioner

Hays White Beatty, W. H. Beatty. It is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL once a week for six Beatty, in the above cause, to appear at the Spring Term, 1872, of Bladen Superior Com and answer the complaint in said cause, or a decree will be made for the retief demanded in the plaintiffs complaint.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1872. jan 11ch POBERT C. JOHNSON,

Inspector o. 5 vil Stores, Cotton, &c. WILMINGTON, A ..

R. KORNEGAY,

Attorney at Law. KENANSVILLE, N. C.,

TL KINDS OF JOB WORK

This Compound is a never failing cure for this

terrible disease. How many diseases have their

time the disappearance of the hideous sores, and restoring the skin to a healthful appearance, the

genuineness of it, as such we send it forth, say ing, "Go Heal the Suffering !" PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS. Jewelry, Silverware,

NO.37 MARKETSTREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

dec 22, 1871.

Colville, against May Colville, a minor, and F. Newkirk and wife, I will, on SATURDAY, ance at one and two years credit, JOHN COLVILLE.

Beatty and wife vs. Charles B. Mallett,

D. BLUE, Clerk Superior Court 89-d1t&w6wch

Office at John C. Heyer's Store, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.

Will practice in the Courts of Duplin, Wayne enoir and Jones. dec 15th, 1871.

> Meatly and expeditionally execu-JOURNAL OFFICE